



TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 1, 1853.

Notice.

The Republican Office is removed to Mr. Hickley's building, second door to the Saddler's Shop.

In our next issue we expect to make our bow to our patrons, in an entirely new dress, we beg their forgiveness for our long delay in this matter, but situated as we have been, it has been impossible for us to accomplish this end any sooner.

WOODVILLE LYCEUM.—A paper has been circulated and signed pretty generally by citizens of the town, for the purpose of reorganizing the Woodville Lyceum. All those who have signed this paper, and others interested in the matter, are requested to meet at the Mayor's Office on Wednesday evening next, at 7 o'clock, to take such steps as may be necessary for this purpose. We hope a zeal will be manifested in this enterprise, worthy of the cause; for certainly we have great need of something of the kind. To say nothing of the information that might be derived from a good Lyceum, much profit would result from our citizens meeting together, one and all, in a social way, to listen to a lecture or engage in profitable debate. Our youth and young men must have some resort, and for want of a better they will seek the worse. Lyceums, libraries, reading-rooms, and social gatherings are essential to the moral and intellectual health of a place like ours, and so far as these are wanting, vulgarity and haunts of vice will be substituted. Then let us all come up to the work of opening a Lyceum and sustain it after it is opened.

We learn that the Catalogue of Oakland College has been issued for 1852-3. By it, it appears that the College is enjoying unusual prosperity. The classes number as follows: Seniors 18, Juniors 6, Sophomores 23, and Freshman 31—total 78. In the Preparatory Department, the number of students is 35. So that in that Department and the College proper together, the number reaches 113.

It has been decided in the Post Office Department at Washington, that the extra charge of one cent on stamped or unpaid letters, received by postmasters from steamboats, is illegal, and that hereafter that custom must be discontinued. When the one cent is paid to the steamboat, it must be deducted from, not added to, the postage already paid.

BENJAMIN PIERCE, L. L. D., Professor of Astronomy and Mathematics in Harvard College, has been chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society of London. Dr. Franklin and Dr. Bowditch are the only citizens of the United States who have before received the distinction of membership of this ancient society.

The Concord Patriot, speaking of the deliberations of the New Hampshire Legislature, reports some members as having "cussed," and others as having discussed the Maine Liquor Law.

Hon. Charles F. Stuart, at present a Representative from Michigan, has been elected a U. S. Senator, to succeed Mr. Felder, whose term expires on the 4th March. Mr. Stuart is one of the most talented and popular democrats in the Northwest, and will take high rank in the Senate.

ONLY ONE REASON.—Horace Mann, in his lecture on "Woman" says: "I see but one reason why woman should not preach the gospel, and that reason is, that it is ten thousand times better to go about practicing the gospel than even to preach it."

INDIANA SENATOR.—The Hon. John Pettit has been elected by the Legislature of Indiana to fill the vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Mr. Whitcomb.

THINGS IN NEW YORK.—John Van Buren has been initiated into the Tammany Society. The 8th of January was celebrated by a grand festival in the "Old Wigwam."

Capture of Havana BY THE ENGLISH IN 1762.

Havana was then, as now, the chief place in the West Indies, built on a harbor large enough to shelter all the navies of Europe, capable of being made impregnable from the sea, having docks in which ships of war of the first magnitude were constructed, rich from the products of the surrounding country, and the centre of the trade with Mexico. Of this magnificent city England undertook the conquest. The command of her army, in which Carleton and Howe each led two battalions, was given to Albemarle, the friend and pupil of the Duke of Cumberland. The fleet was entrusted to Pococke, already illustrious as the conqueror in two naval battles in the East.

Assembling the fleet and transports at Martinico, and off Cape St. Nicholas, the adventurous admiral sailed directly through the Bahama Straits, and on the sixth day of June, came in sight of the low coast round Havana. The Spanish forces for the defence of the city were about forty-six hundred; the English had eleven thousand effective men, and were recruited by nearly a thousand negroes from the Leeward Islands, and by fifteen hundred from Jamaica. Before the end of July, the needed reinforcements arrived from New York and New England; among these was Putnam, the brave ranger of Connecticut, and numbers of men less happy, because never destined to revisit their homes.

On the thirtieth of July, after a siege of twenty-nine days, during which the Spaniards lost a thousand men, and the brave Don Luis de Velasco was mortally wounded, the Moro Castle was taken by storm. On the eleventh of August, the Governor of Havana capitulated, and the most important station in the West Indies fell into the hands of the English. At the same time, nine ships of the line and four frigates were captured in the Harbor. The booty of property belonging to the King of Spain was estimated at ten millions of dollars.

This most memorable siege was conducted in mid-summer, against a city which lies just within the tropic. The country round the Moro Castle is rocky. To bind and carry the fascines was of itself a work of incredible labor, made possible only by aid of African slaves. Sufficient earth to hold the fascines firm was gathered with difficulty from trevices in the rocks. Once, after a drought of fourteen days, the grand battery took fire by the flames, and cracking and spreading were water could not follow it, nor earth suffice it, was wholly consumed. The climate spoiled a great part of the provisions. Wanting good water, very many died in agonies from thirst. More fell victims to a putrid fever, of which the malignity left but three or four hours between robust health and death. Some wasted away with loathsome disease. Over the graves the carrion-crows hovered, and often scratched away the scanty earth which rather hid than buried the dead. Hundreds of carcasses floated on the ocean. And yet such was the enthusiasm of the English, such the resolute zeal of the sailors and soldiers, such the unity of action between the fleet and army, that the vertical sun of June and July, the heavy rains of August, raging fever, and strong and well defended fortresses, all the obstacles of nature and art, were surmounted, and the most decisive victory of the war was completed. —Bancroft's History.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—The health of Gov. Hebert was sufficiently restored, to enable him to take the oath of office on Thursday the 20th ult. The interesting ceremony was performed at his residence in Iberville, and by the bedside where he lay, in the presence of his family and a committee of each house. The physicians think it probable that the Governor will be able to be removed to Baton Rouge in the course of the present week.

The Constitution forbids the transaction of business by the Legislature until the governor is installed. Both houses had adjourned over to Monday the 24th, so that the written oath of office of the Governor might be filed at Baton Rouge, which would be sufficient evidence of the installation.

DEATH OF GEN. L. A. BESANCON.—The announcement of the death of Gen. L. A. Besancon, says the Natchez Free Trader, has filled many hearts with sincere sorrow. He died suddenly on board a steamer, while on his way from Baton Rouge to New Orleans, on the afternoon of Friday, the 21st inst., and the melancholy regret attending his decease is enhanced by the fact of the absence of his interesting family, only a short distance from the scene of his last earthly moments, who were entirely unaware of his situation. The sympathies of many warm friends are with them in their bereavement, of friends who pay the tribute of sincere sorrow at his grave.

Gen. Besancon was a native of New York. In early manhood he became a citizen of Mississippi, and in 1834 was one of the founders of the Mississippi Free Trader which he edited with ability and tact. He was afterwards chosen a member of our State Legislature; and after his removal to Louisiana, he was elected a member of the Legislature of that State. In the Mexican war he had command of a company and served with credit, and in the Yucatan expedition against the Indians he held the post of Lieut. Colonel. He was subsequently a member of the Convention which formed the new Constitution of Louisiana. At the time of his death his age, we believe, was about forty-one.

THE LIQUOR LAW IN KENTUCKY.—The people in Kentucky are beginning to agitate the establishment in their State of a law of prohibitory nature similar to the Maine liquor law. The following is a synopsis of its principal features:

1. The manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medical, sacramental and mechanical purposes, shall be entirely prohibited.
2. The county court trustees, or council, to appoint annually an agent to sell liquors in a special boundary, but only for the above specified purposes. The agent to make stated reports of his proceedings—receive annual salary, give bond with good securities, to faithfully observe the law, &c., &c., and be subject to dismissal at the pleasure of the appointing power.
3. Adequate penalties to be inflicted for each illegal selling, and against common sellers.
4. Prosecutions to be tried before any judge or magistrate of the county.
5. Upon three legal voters of any district making oath that they believe liquors are kept for sale in any store, shop, &c., the magistrate shall (not may) issue a search warrant for them; but no dwelling house shall be searched, unless there be a store or shop attached, or unless oath be made to some act of sale therein.
6. When liquors are found or seized upon, they shall be carried to a place of security, and if the prosecution is sustained, the liquor shall be destroyed and the defendant fined.
7. Appeals from the judgment rendered to be allowed upon the defendant's executing bond in appropriate penalty; but if this appeal is unsuccessful, and the quantity of liquor in controversy be as much as five gallons, he shall then be adjudged a common seller.
8. Liquors sold or kept in any booth, arbor, shanty, or other shelter or place, at or near any show, muster, election, religious meeting or other gathering, shall be seized by the authorities without warrant, and destroyed, and the keepers fined.
9. All contracts, notes, &c., &c., in respect to liquors illegally sold, to be void.
10. No liquor seller to sit on the jury in any trial under this act, and all prosecutions to be disposed of before any court where pending in preference to any other except criminal cases.

The Louisville Journal, Maysville Eagle, and other influential journals, speak of the measure in very favorable terms. Oh, lovers of the "Bourbon" dynasty, where are your tears?

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—The annual meeting of this society took place on the 19th ult.

During the year the society has sent six vessels and six hundred and sixty-six colored emigrants to Liberia.

The whole number of emigrants sent to Liberia by the society, since its origin, 7,457, and the whole expenditures have been \$1,065,800.

Secretary Everett delivered an address to the society. President Fillmore and other distinguished individuals were present at the meeting.

John H. Latrobe, Esq., was elected President of the Society.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DEMOCRACY.—Both branches of the Legislature of New Hampshire have, by large majorities, adopted a resolution declaring the religious test a disgrace to the civilization of the age, and to the spirit of our institutions; thus firmly and frankly planting themselves on the position the democracy of the Union expected them to assume.

The same body has likewise elected to the Senate the Hon. Charles G. Atherton, already distinguished in both houses of Congress, and well known and honored in the South for his memorable defence, at an excited period, of our constitutional rights. Such acts as these, on the part of the legislature of New Hampshire, are particularly gratifying, and repay the democracy of the south for their exertions for Franklin Pierce.

A GOOD ONE.—The Buffalo Commercial is responsible for the following:

"We learn from Washington that the Whigs there are having a hearty laugh over the discomfiture of the unfortunate office-beggars of the federal city. The story is that the hungry crew who have undertaken to monopolize the patronage of the District, recently sent a letter to Gen. Pierce containing a long list of unworthy office-holders whom they expected him to remove the moment he got fairly seated in the chair. The doomed incumbents were charged with innumerable delinquencies and it was alleged that the public interest was in great jeopardy from their propensities. Pierce is said to have replied, that if the case was as bad as they had represented, they had better apply to Mr. Fillmore, who had the power to gratify them at once."

From the Eastern Clarion.

The resignation of Vice-Chancellor Smiley, renders it incumbent on the people to select a man as his successor who will fill the station with equal ability and fidelity to the country. I have been looking around, as well as others, and after surveying the whole field, and talking the matter over fully I have come to the same conclusion with every man with whom I have conversed, and that is the Hon. W. P. Harris, of Monticello, is the very man.

An Old Critic.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.—The New Orleans Delta, of the 22d inst., says:

"We understand that the resolutions will be presented in our Legislature, in a few days, relative to the expediency of the acquisition and annexation of the island of Cuba. These resolutions will refer to the declaration of President Fillmore, that the annexation of Cuba is not desired by the people of the United States, and will give a flat denial to such authorized averments. We shall be pleased to see these resolutions pass the Legislature, by such a vote as will produce some decided effect at the capital and in the North, in correcting the growing error that the annexation of Cuba is not desired by a large majority of the people of the South, or that it is believed to be perilous to the agricultural interests of the South."

THE CUBAN QUESTION AND ANSWER.

Under the above caption, the last number of the London Punch puts the following very pertinent paragraph:

"Much agitation prevails in Cuba, where every body is anxiously asking 'What next?' To this the cool reply of Jonathan is 'An-nexed, of course.'"

We see by the last Monticello Journal, that Gov. Brown has intimated his intention not to become a candidate for re-election to Congress. The name of Gen. Robert Stanton, of Adams co., has been spoken of by that paper as a candidate, to be supported by the people. We heartily co-operate with them in their choice.

TELEGRAPHIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARCTIC.

New York, Jan. 26, P. M. The Arctic arrived here to-day, bringing four days later dates from Liverpool. Cotton—20,000 bales Fair Orleans sold at 6d, Middling 5 1/2d, Fair Upland 5 1/2d, Middling Upland 5 1/2d, Flour—Western canal 27s. 6d. Ohio 28s. 6d. Corn has declined, yellow sold at 35s. white 37s. Lard unchanged. Provisions in moderate request.

New York cotton market dull. Flour unchanged. Grain.—Transactions have been checked by the steamer's news.

The steamship Africa, when entering the river Mersey, was run into by a ship; she was somewhat damaged.

FLORIDA INDIANS AND CONGRESS.—President Fillmore has sent to Congress a message announcing that the Florida Indians refused to comply with the late treaty made by them with the United States. The President recommends an increase of military force on the frontier of the territory occupied by the Indians, and as a last means the employment of force to make them keep to their contract.

A DEATH.—The wife of Senator Douglas died in this city yesterday.

CINCINNATI.—The river here continues falling.

PITTSBURG.—The river is still falling.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS.—Washington, Jan. 27.—In the Senate, yesterday, Cass' resolutions relative to the Monroe doctrine, were debated. Mr. Seward replied to Gen. Cass.

In the House, the New York Mint bill was defeated; after which the deficiency bill was discussed, and the House adjourned.

In the Senate to-day, (27th) Cass' resolution, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire what measures should be taken relative to the declaration annexed to the ratification by Great Britain, of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty, was taken up.

The resolutions relating to the Monroe doctrine, were postponed until Tuesday.

The Pacific Railroad bill was taken up, and various clauses amended.

In the House, Mr. Stanley reported a bill authorizing the secretary of the Treasury to deposit with the several States, the 4th instalment of the money authorized by the act of June, 1836, to be devoted to the transportation of free negroes to Liberia. The report was accompanied with a recommendation that it do not pass.

The deficiency bill was taken up, and an amendment was adopted, appropriating \$3000 to complete the base of the Jackson Statue. Several further amendments were adopted and the bill passed.

It is reported that Gen. Pierce has offered the State Department to Mr. Buchanan. The southern democracy are delighted with the report.

New York Markets.—Jan. 27.—Sales of cotton to-day of 300 bales. Market dull. Flour 9000 bbls sold State \$5 38; Ohio \$5 55 to \$5 68. Corn. 3500 bushels white at 66c 5/8. Mesa Pork \$18 50. Lard 11 1/2 cents.

Pittsburg, Jan. 27.—The river has four feet and a half of water in the channel, and is falling. Weather is cold. Boats are lying up. The Monongahela river is closed.

Cincinnati, Jan. 27.—The river is stationary, with considerable ice running.

Steamer Burnt.—New Orleans, Jan. 27.—Steamer W. A. Violet was burnt on Monday night, at the mouth of Red river—no lives lost. The weather is cold. Thermometer stands at 35°.

THE YOUNG MAN'S LEISURE.—Young men, after the duties of the day are over; how do you spend your evenings? When business is dull, and leaves at your disposal many unoccupied hours, what disposition do you make of them? I have known and know now, of many young men who, if they devoted to any scientific, or literary, or professional pursuits, the time they spend, in games of chance, and lounging in bed, and in idle company, might rise to an eminence. You have all read of the sexton's son, who became a fine astronomer by spending a short time every evening in gazing at the stars, after ringing the bell for 9 o'clock. Sir Wm Phips, who at the age of forty-five had attained the order of knighthood, and the office of high sheriff of New England, and Governor of Massachusetts, learned to read and write after his eighteenth year, of a ship carpenter in Boston. Wm. Gifford, the great editor of the Quarterly, was an apprentice to a shoe-maker, and spent his leisure hours in study. And because he had neither pen nor paper, slate nor pencil, wrought out his problems on smooth leather with a blunt awl. David Rittenhouse, the American astronomer, when a plough boy, was observed to have covered his plough and fences with figures and calculations. James Ferguson the great Scotch astronomer learned to read himself, and mastered the elements of astronomy while a shepherd's boy in the fields by night. And perhaps it is not too much to say, that if the hours wasted in idle company, in vain conversation, at the tavern, were only spent in the pursuits of useful knowledge, the dullest apprentice in our shops might become an intelligent member of society, and fit persons for most of our civil offices. By such a course the rough covering of many a youth is laid aside; and their ideas, instead of being confined to local subjects and professional technicalities, might range throughout the wide fields of creation; and other stars from the young men of business might be added to the list of worthies that has gilded our country with bright, yet mellow light.

Portrait Painting.

H. HARDING respectfully informs the citizens of Woodville, and its vicinity, that he has taken a Room in Mr. Stanwood's Building, where he offers his services in the above business.

Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to call and see specimens of his work.

January 18-41

Boot and Shoe Makers.

W. EBER & OLLIER, beg to inform the citizens of Woodville, and its surrounding country, that they have taken one of Mr. Hickley's rooms, next door to the Republican office, where they intend to carry on the above business in all its branches, and by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. Fine French and American leathers constantly on hand.

Jan. 25-41

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Wilkinson County.

In the Circuit Court of said county, December Term, thereof, A. D. 1852.

Michael Simon,

vs.

Frederick Hysenbottle, } Attachment, for \$38 00.

Returnable to the present Term of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, that the said defendant has removed out of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him.

It is therefore ordered by the court here, that unless the said defendant shall appear, plead, answer, &c., in this case on or before the first day of the next June Term of this court, to be held at the Courthouse, in Woodville, in said county, on the second Monday in June next, 1853, judgment final, by default, will be entered against him and the effects in the garnishee's hands will be disposed of, to satisfy said debt, interest and costs.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be published in the Woodville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Woodville, in said county and State, once a week for the space of one month.

I, Henry J. Butterworth, clerk of the Circuit Court aforesaid, do hereby certify, the above to be a true copy of the original order of publication, in the above stated case, as fully as the same remains of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Woodville, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1853.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

Isaac D. Gildart, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty.

Jan 25-1m—no 4

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

Wilkinson County.

In the Circuit Court of said county, December Term thereof, A. D. 1852.

Pinckney Heathington,

vs.

Frederick Hysenbottle, } Attachment, for \$70 00.

Returnable to the present term of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here that the defendant has removed out of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is, therefore, ordered by the court, that unless the said defendant shall appear, plead, answer, etc., in this case, on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, to be held at the Courthouse in Woodville, in said county, on the second Monday in June next, A. D. 1853, judgment final by default will be entered against him, and the effects so attached, in the garnishee's hands, will be disposed of, to satisfy said debt, interest and costs.

And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published in the Woodville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in the town of Woodville, in said county and State, once a week for the space of one month.

I, Henry J. Butterworth, clerk of the circuit court aforesaid, do hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original order of publication, in the above stated case, as fully as the same remains of record in my office.

Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Woodville, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1853.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

J. K. Barber, Esq., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Jan 25-1m—no 4

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,

WILKINSON COUNTY.

In the Circuit Court of said county, December term thereof, A. D. 1852.

Wright & Elder,

vs.

Thayer & Potter, } Attachment for \$175 50-100.

Returnable to the present term of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court here, that —Thayer, one of the defendants in this case has removed out of this State, so that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, it is, therefore, ordered by the court, that unless the said defendants shall appear, plead, answer, etc., in this case, on or before the first day of the next June term of this court, to be held at the courthouse in Woodville, in said county, on the second Monday in June next, 1853, judgment final, by default, will be entered against them, and the effects so attached, in the garnishee's hands, will be disposed of, to satisfy said debt, interest and costs.

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Given under my hand and seal of said court, at Woodville, this 20th day of January, A. D. 1853.

H. J. BUTTERWORTH, Clerk.

Isaac D. Gildart, Esq., Plaintiff's Atty.

Jan 25-1m—no 4

Disolution of Partnership.

THE undersigned being about to dissolve partnership, wish to sell out our splendid STOCK OF GOODS, at New York cash prices, for cash or good city acceptance. We wish the people of Woodville, and the surrounding country, to come in and see that we are doing what we say, as all our Goods must be sold out to close the Partnership.

Jan. 25-41

S. FRANK & Co.